

Land Type Association

Vilas-Oneida Sandy Hills	Phillips Plains
Oneida Sandy Moraines	Flambeau silt capped Drumlins
Northern Highland Outwash Plains	Glidden Drumlins
Vilas-Oneida Outwash Plains	Chequamegon Washed Till and Outwash
	Jump River Ground Moraine

Glacial T,  
log ft<sup>2</sup>/day

<2
2–3
>3–4
>4

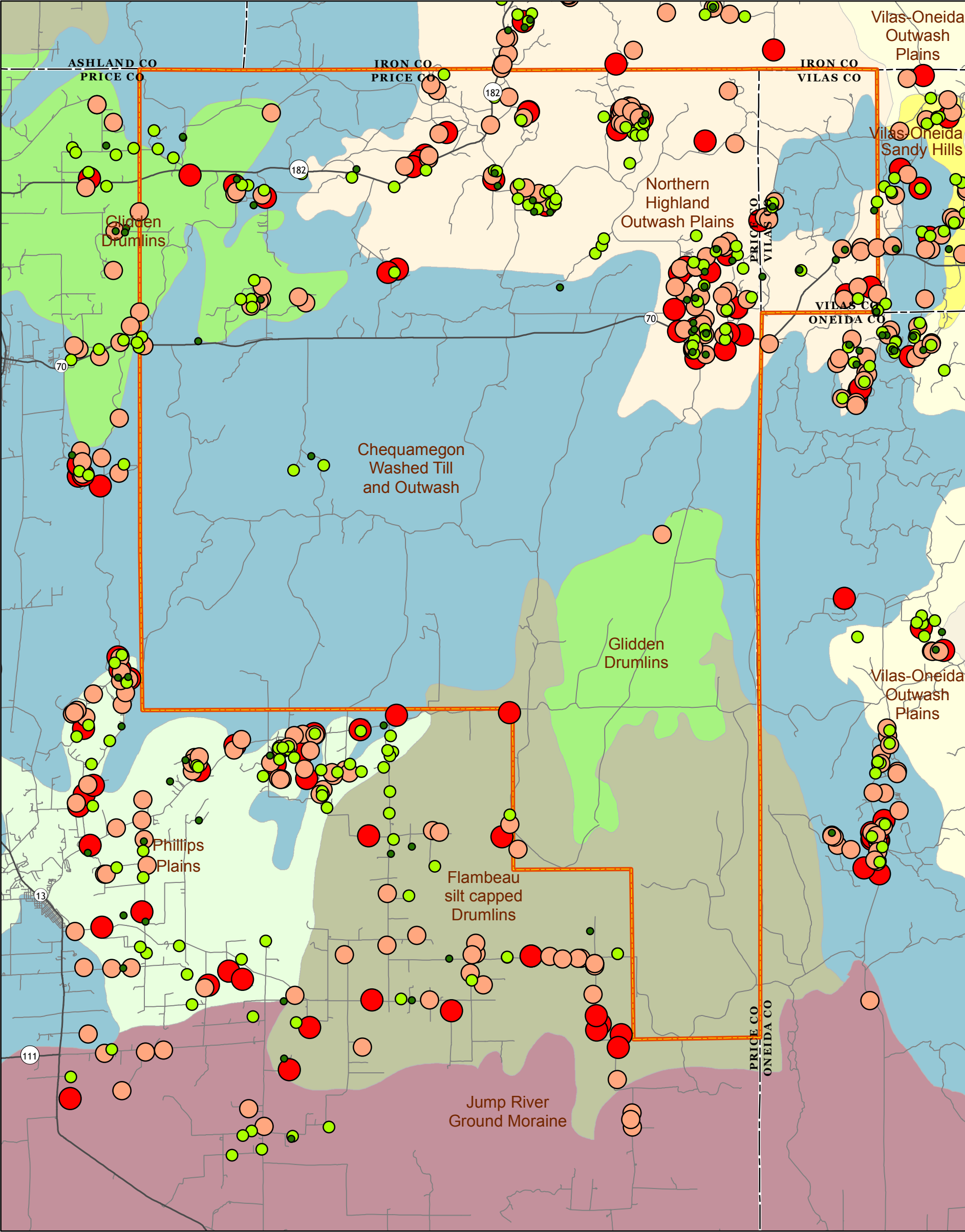
Bedrock T,  
log ft<sup>2</sup>/day

<1
1–2
>2–3
>3

Park Falls Unit

0 1 2 4 Miles





Land Type Association

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vilas-Oneida Sandy Hills         | Phillips Plains                     |
| Oneida Sandy Moraines            | Flambeau silt capped Drumlins       |
| Northern Highland Outwash Plains | Glidden Drumlins                    |
| Vilas-Oneida Outwash Plains      | Chequamegon Washed Till and Outwash |
|                                  | Jump River Ground Moraine           |

Hydraulic conductivity, log ft/day

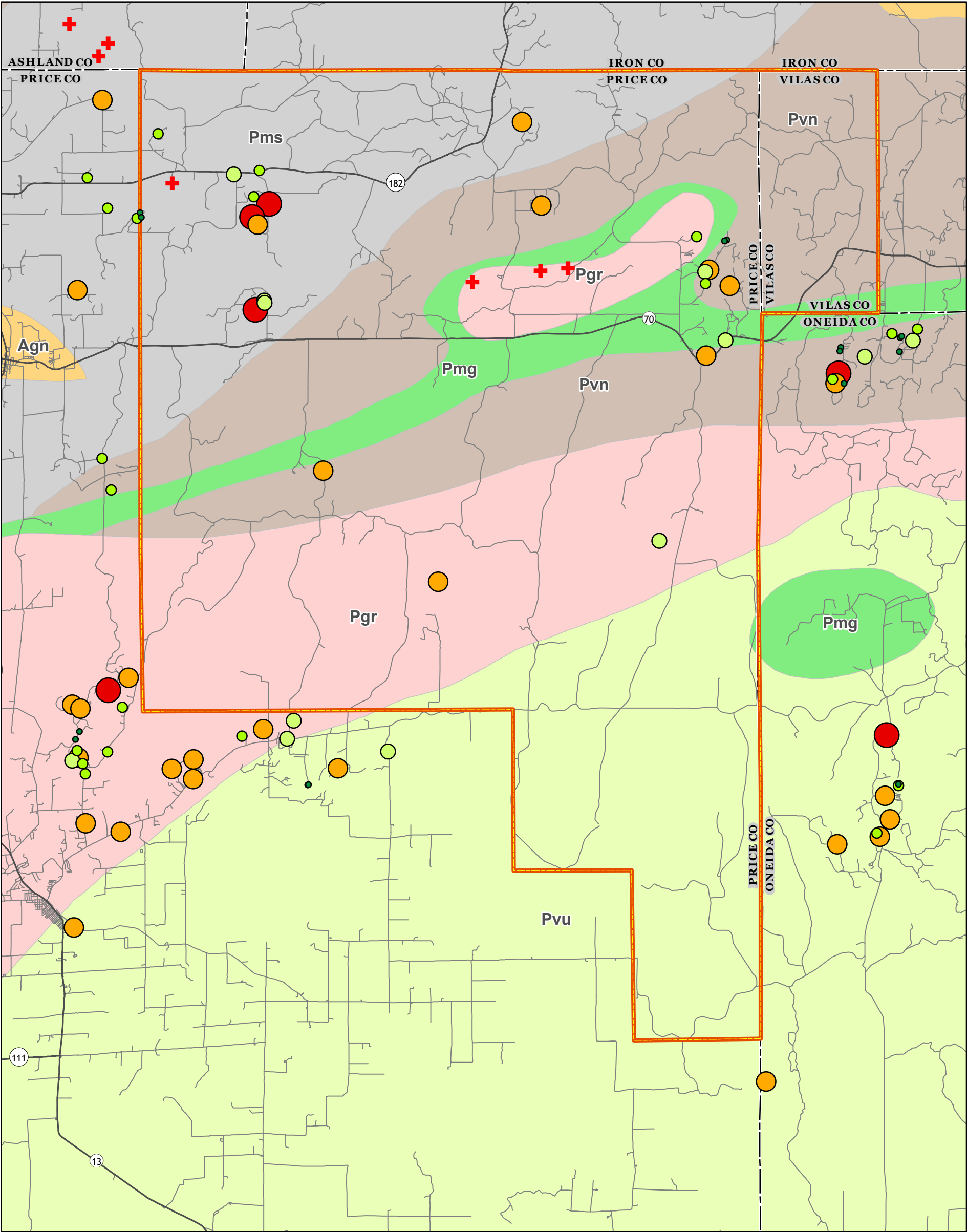
- |  |        |
|--|--------|
|  | <1     |
|  | 1–1.5  |
|  | >1.5–2 |
|  | >2     |

Park Falls Unit

0 1 2 4 Miles







Bedrock hydraulic conductivity, log ft/day

- <-1
- >-1 to 0
- >0 to 1
- >1 to 2
- >2



Park Falls Unit



Historic outcrops

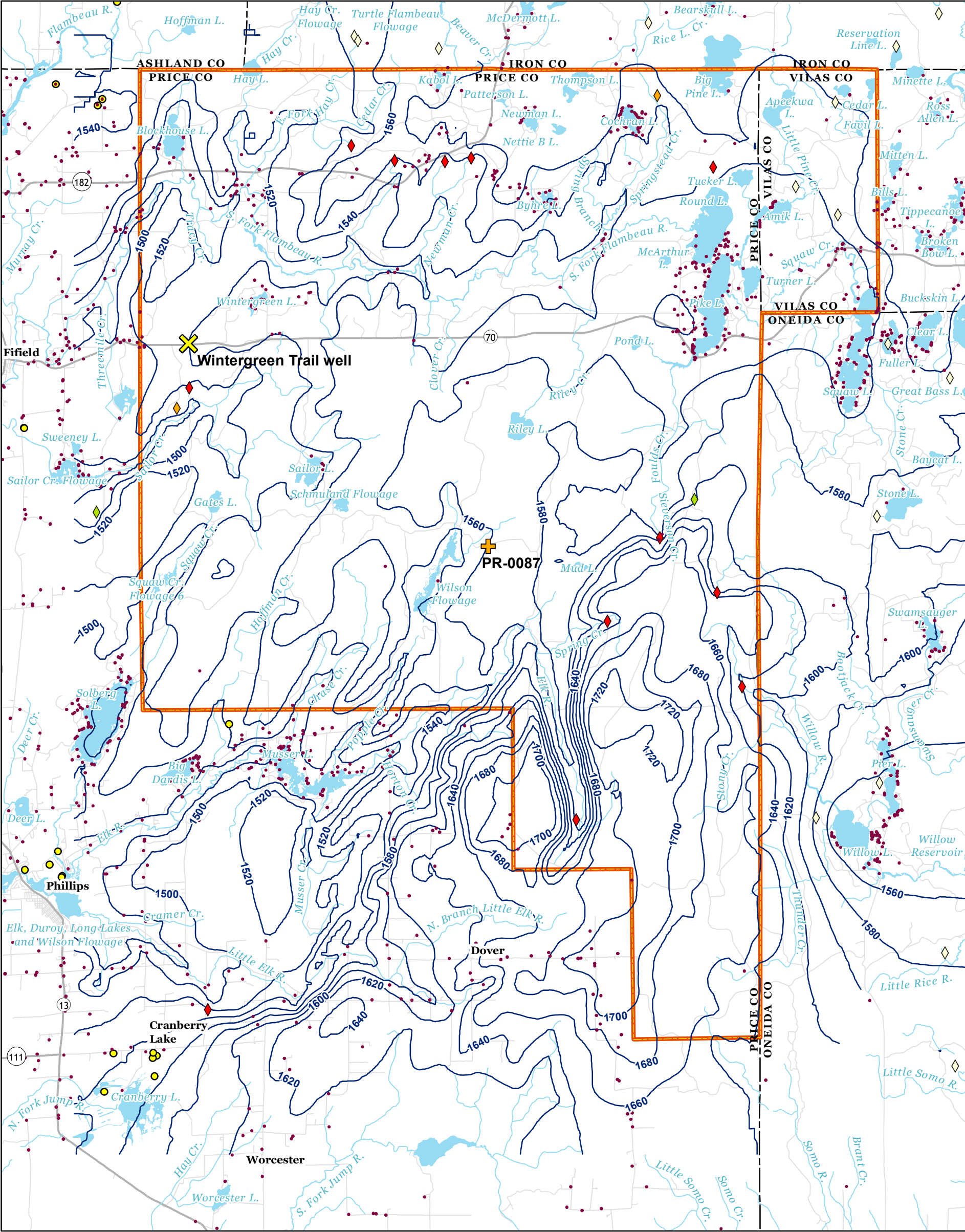
Bedrock geology

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| Pgr | Pvn |
| Pmg | Pvu |
| Pms | Agn |

Refer to Table 1 for unit descriptions.

0 4 Miles





•

Located wells

•

High-capacity wells

✕

Wintergreen Trail monitoring well

+

PR-0087 monitoring well

—

Regional water table, contour interval 20 ft

▭

Park Falls Unit

◇

No measurement

◆

<0.1

◆

0.1–0.5

◆

>0.5–1.0

◆

>1.0

Mapped springs and spring ponds (flow in cubic feet per second)

0

4 Miles

↑

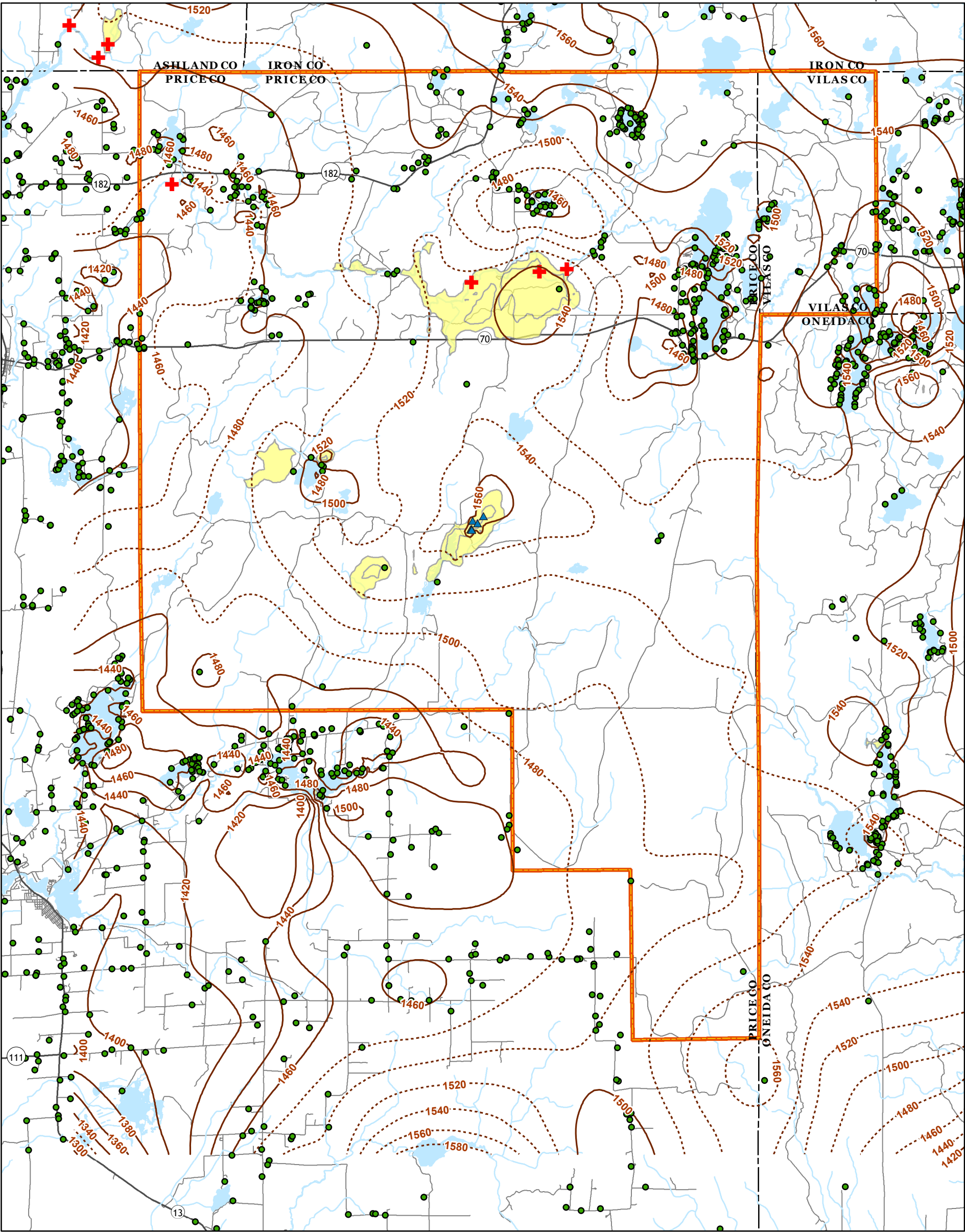
North Arrow

**UW**  
**Extension**

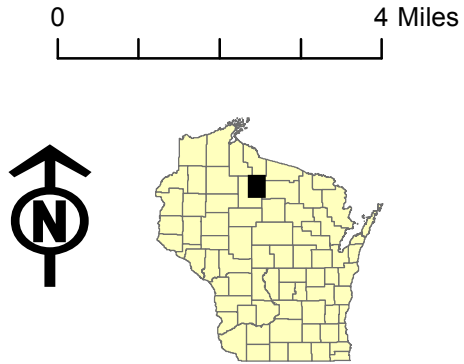
University of Wisconsin-Extension

Water table compiled from Cates and Batten (1999) and Patterson (1989). Springs and spring ponds from Macholl (2007). Political boundaries from Wisconsin DNR, 2011. National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service, 2011. Roads from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015. Hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2012.

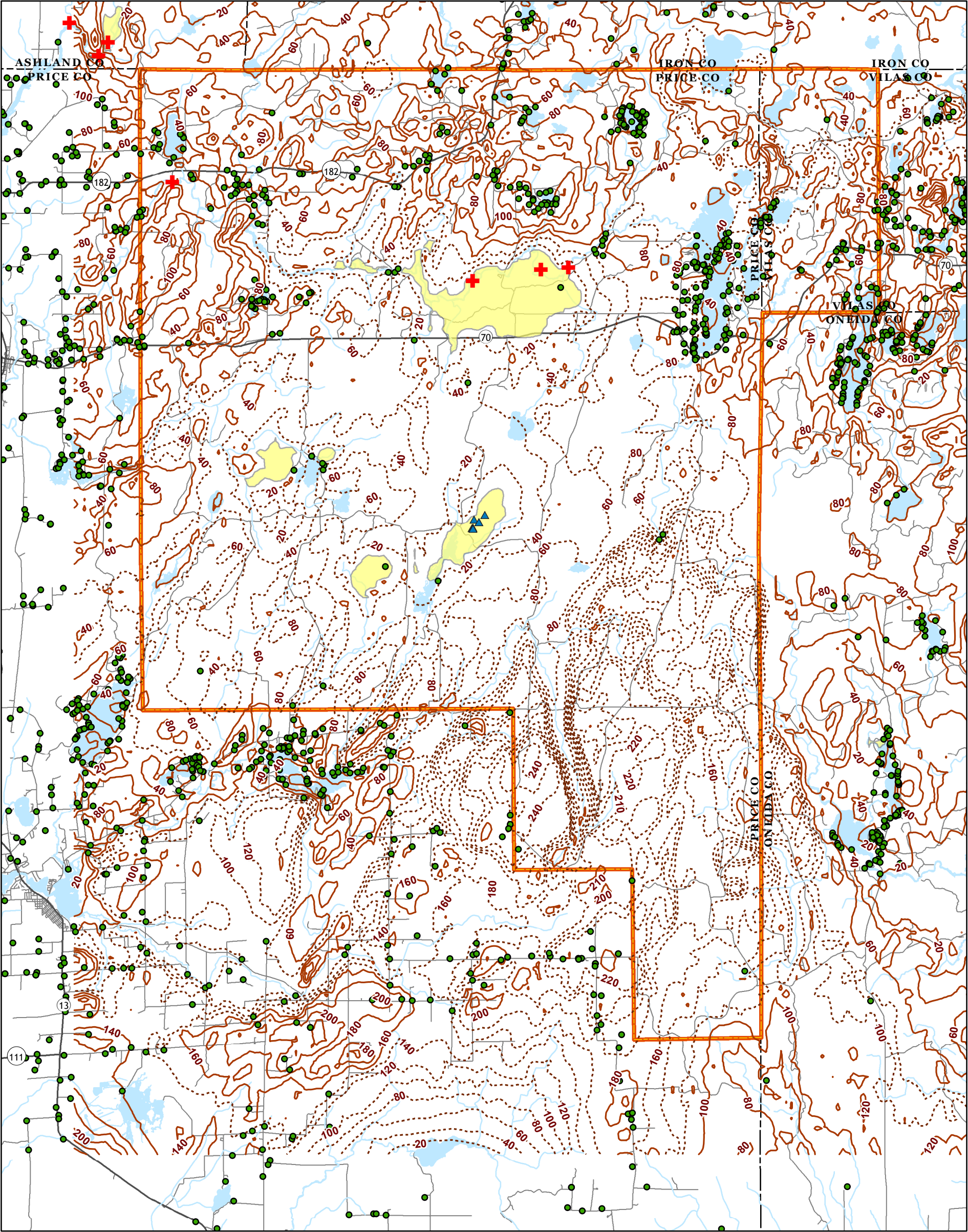




- Bedrock elevation, ft; contour interval 20 ft
- - - Bedrock elevation inferred
- Bedrock WCR data points
- ▲ Geophysical survey - bedrock high
- ✚ Historic outcrops
- Shallow bedrock (<10 ft)
- Park Falls Unit







- Depth to bedrock, ft; contour interval 20 ft

Depth to bedrock, inferred

Bedrock WCR data points

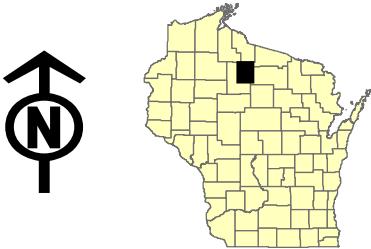
Historic outcrops

Geophysical survey - bedrock high

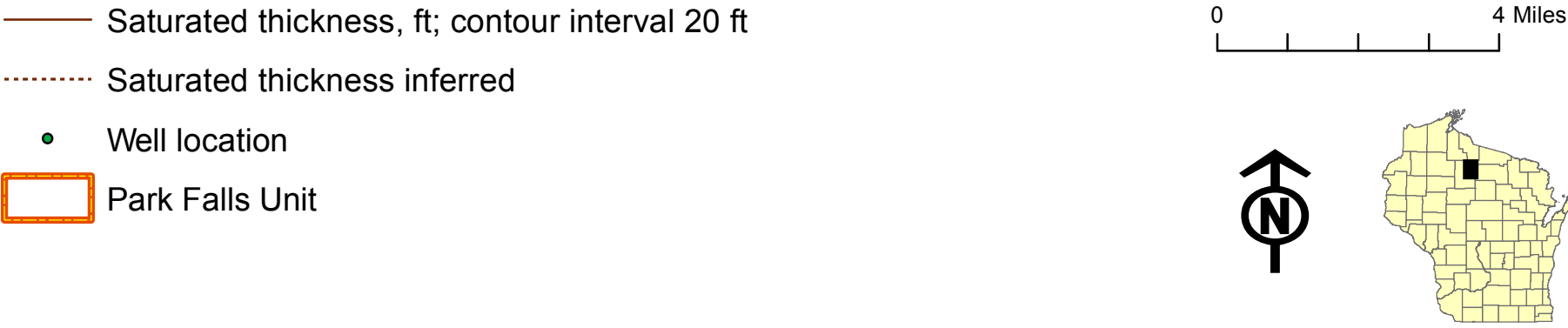
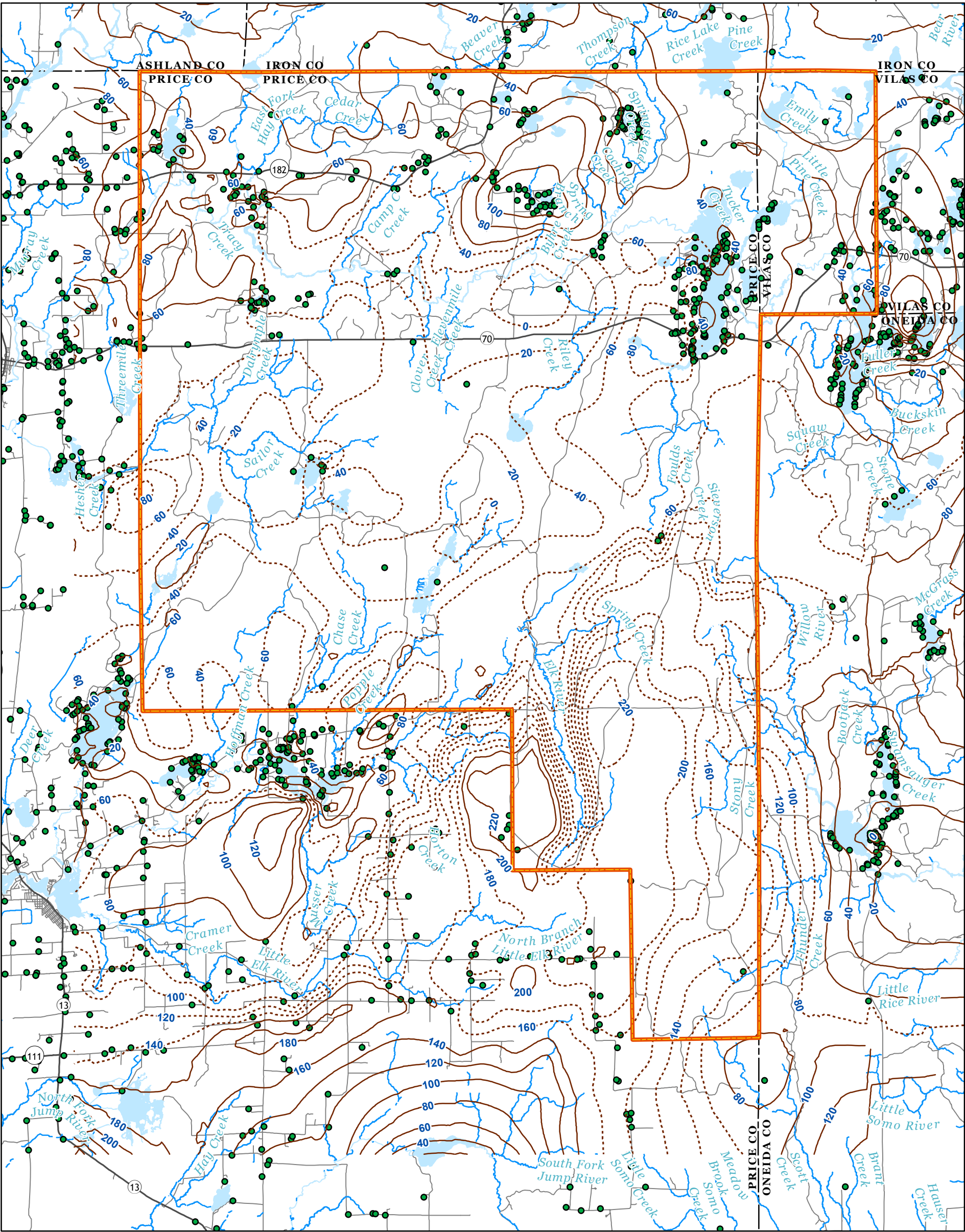
Shallow bedrock (<10 ft)

Park Falls Unit

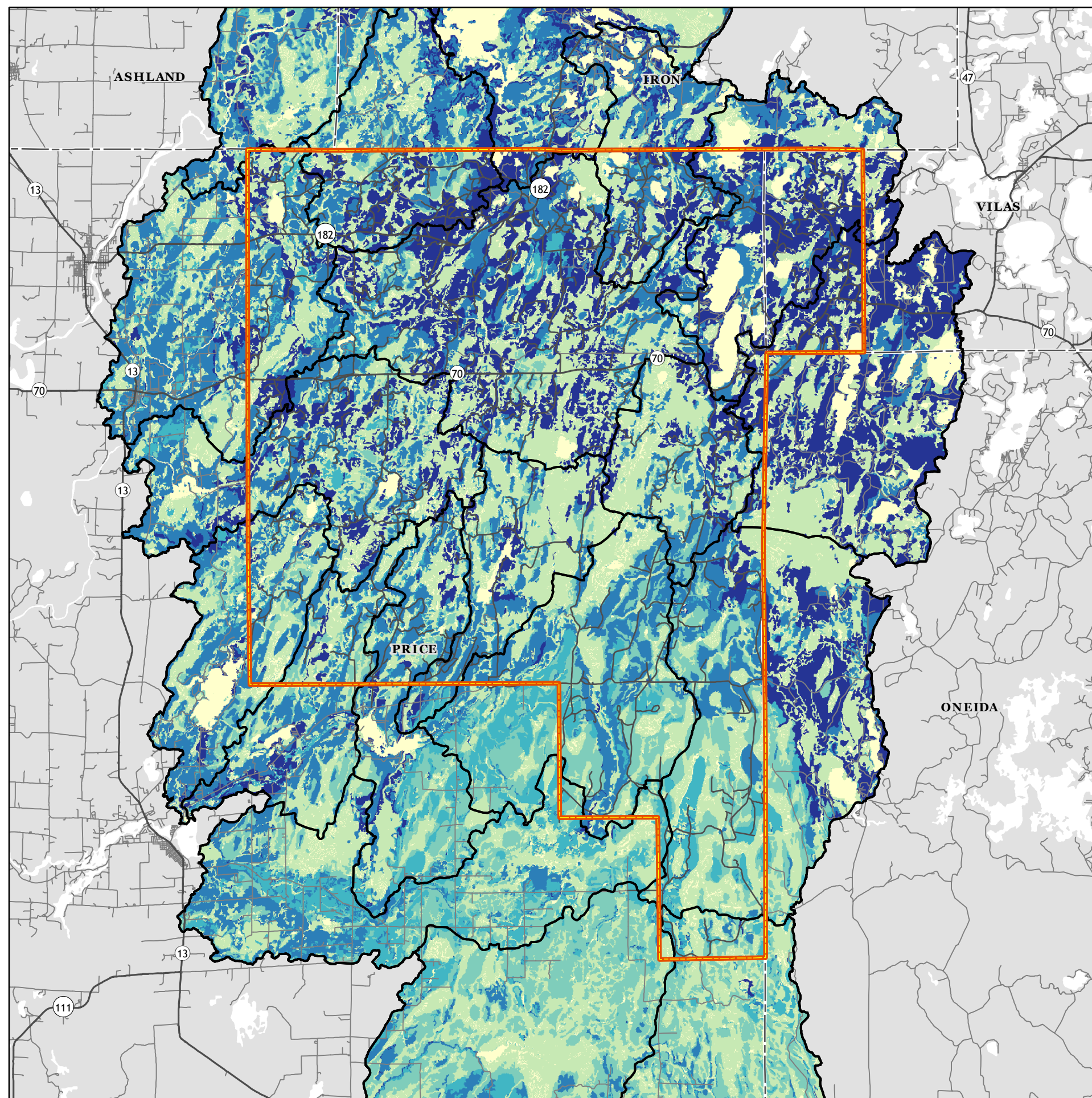
0 4 Miles



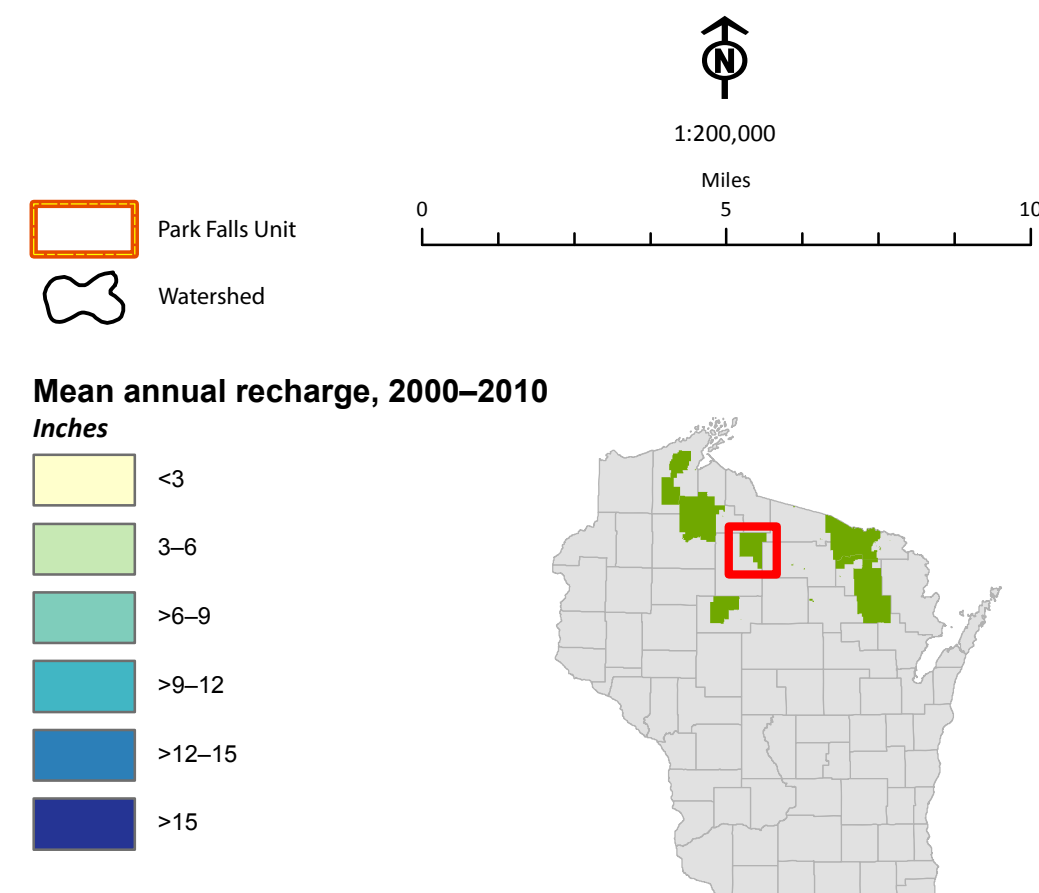








# **Plate 8** **Average annual groundwater recharge** **(2000–2010)** Watersheds of the Park Falls Unit of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest Wisconsin



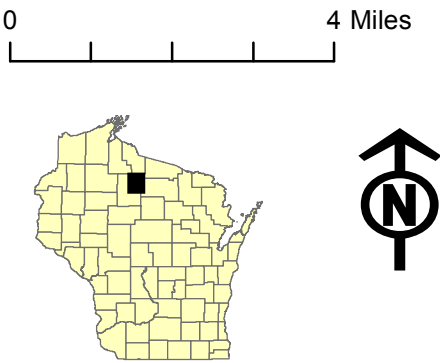
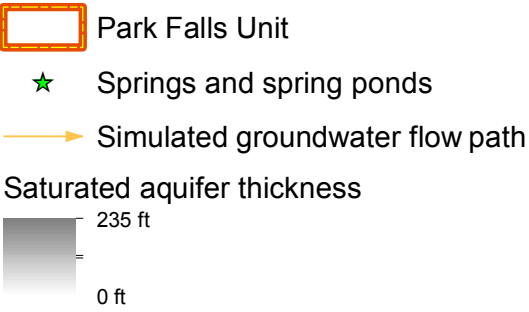
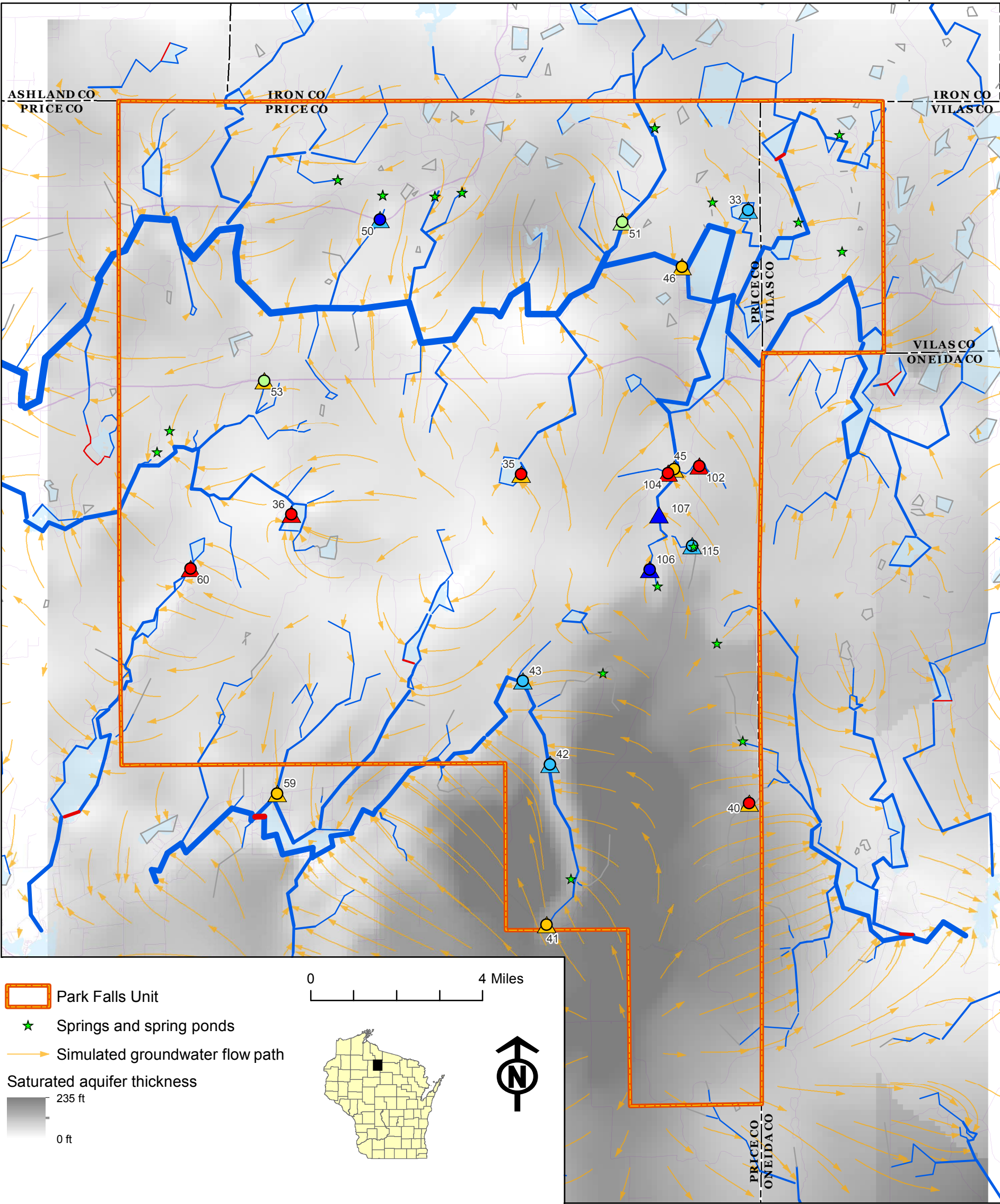
Groundwater recharge was estimated through application of a soil-water balance model. The model estimates the distribution of groundwater recharge through time by using a modified Thornthwaite-Mather method to track soil moisture storage and flux on a spatially referenced grid at daily time increments.

Inputs to the soil-water balance model include map data layers for land surface topography and soil and land cover characteristics, as well as daily climate records. Model outputs included datasets of annual recharge for the model grid and time period, and tabular summaries of daily and annual water-balance calculations.

More information about model setup and results can be found in the accompanying report.

Political boundaries from Wisconsin DNR, 2011. National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service, 2011. Roads from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015. Watershed boundaries and hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2011–12.





Stream and lake samples<sup>1</sup>

Conductivity, $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	Alkalinity, $\text{mg}/\text{L}$
<40	<15
40–70	15–30
>70–100	>30–45
>100–130	>45–60
>130	>60

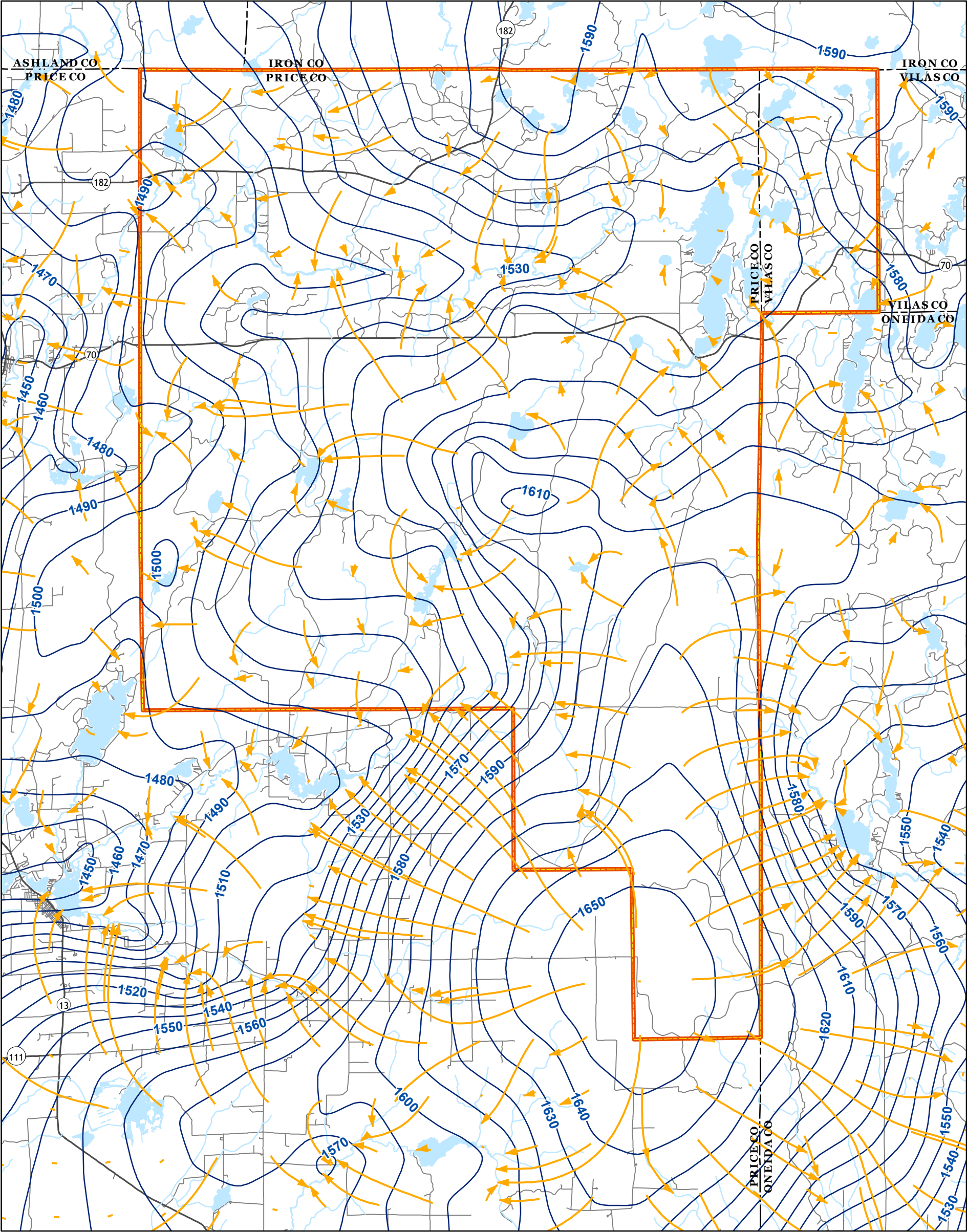
<sup>1</sup>Label indicates site number

Simulated stream baseflow, by color and linewidth<sup>2</sup>

Aquifer interaction	Baseflow, cfs
Dry	<1
Gaining from groundwater	1–3
Losing to groundwater	>3–6
<sup>2</sup> Color indicates interaction with aquifer; linewidth proportional to baseflow volume. Gray lines indicate streams that are represented in the flow model but have zero simulated baseflow. Far-field streams not shown.	>6–10
	>10–15
	>15–20
	>20–30
	>30–60
	>60–100
	>100

Springs and spring ponds from Macholl, 2007. Political boundaries from Wisconsin DNR, 2011. National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service, 2011. Roads from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015. Hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2012.





- Park Falls Unit
- Simulated water table, ft; contour interval 10 ft
- Simulated flow path

0 4 Miles

